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With the exception of the American barkentine *Josephine*, all the remainder of the vessels inspected, discharged, and loaded cargo in the open stream. No other vessels left this port for United States ports during the week under consideration.

Bubonic plague in Argentina.

Continuing my reports from Buenos Ayres, of the plague in Salta, Argentina, these are the latest reports:

Buenos Ayres, November 9, 1904.—One new and grave case of bubonic plague in Salta has been reported. The physicians, however, express the belief that the epidemic will not spread.

November 10.—The sanitary authorities of the province of Jujuy are taking very rigorous measures to prevent the introduction of bubonic plague, which is actually epidemic in Salta.

November 10.—Telegrams from Salta say that a man died there from bubonic plague, who was up to the time of his death the sole survivor of a family of eight people, all of whom had fallen victims to the epidemic of bubonic plague now existing in Salta.

November 11.—The epidemic of bubonic plague in the province of Salta continues with considerable violence, although dispatches recently received from there state that the serum treatment is producing the very best results, giving hopes to those ill of a speedy restoration to health.

November 11.—Telegrams received from Salta state that there was no case of bubonic plague reported there to-day.

November 13.—Telegrams from Salta state that there were to-day 2 new cases reported as being suspicious of being bubonic plague. Both the persons ill are children.

November 15.—The sanitary authorities affirm that the epidemic of bubonic plague in Salta is nearly extinct.

Reports from Buenos Ayres for the month of September, 1904, state that during that month there were reported 5 fatal cases of enteric fever in the city, 22 of variola, 5 of measles, 4 of scarlet fever, 8 of diphtheria, 9 of grippe, and 161 of tuberculosis.

Variola epidemic in Belem, Para.

Two reports from Belem (Para), State of Para, in regard to the outbreak there of variola, have been received during the week. One of date of the 11th instant states that the epidemic of variola, notwithstanding the efforts of the health authorities, is rapidly increasing in its intensity, and the other, of three days later date, states that there has been during the past few days a very considerable decrease in the severity of the epidemic.

Mortality statistics, State of São Paulo.

During the week ended the 6th instant there were in all, in the city of São Paulo, the capital of the State of the same name, 120 deaths. Of this number, 1 was from variola, 1 from measles, 2 from whooping cough, 1 from enteric fever, 1 from dysentery, 1 from erysipelas, 3 from tuberculosis, 1 from septicæmia, 1 from syphilis, 2 from cancer, 1 from other general disease (systemic affection of some variety), 10 from diseases of the nervous system, 12 from diseases of the circulatory system, 17 from those of the respiratory system, 39 from those of the digestive system, 4 from diseases of the urinary system, 1 from accidents during the puerperal state, 5 from congenital debility, 1 from senility, 2 violent deaths, 1 suicide, 2 from diseases badly defined, and

11 stillbirths. Of the deaths, 75 were among males. Ninety-one were natives and 29 were foreigners. Population, 286,000.

The Pasteur Institute of São Paulo, which has been opened a little less than one year, publishes the following data with regard to patients treated there for rabies:

From the report of the Pasteur Institute just published it would appear that so far the greater number of persons treated there have been Italians. From a total of 467 cases treated for rabies, 212 were Italians, 177 Brazilians, 46 Portuguese, 26 Spaniards, 3 Arabians, 1 German, 1 Austrian, and 1 English. Ninety-eight of this number came from the capital, 75 from Santos, 57 from Amparo, 16 from Campinas, and the remainder from the interior of the State and from neighboring States.

Mortality statistics of Campinas, State of São Paulo.

During the two weeks ended the 6th instant there were in Campinas in all 48 deaths from all causes, of which number 1 was due to grippe, 1 to dysentery, 1 to malarial diseases, 5 to tuberculosis, 1 to syphilis, 1 to cancer, 3 to diseases of the nervous system, 5 to diseases of the circulatory system, 5 to diseases of the respiratory system, 10 to diseases of the digestive system, 1 to disease of the urinary system, 5 to congenital debility, 2 to senile debility, 2 to violent deaths, and 5 to diseases badly defined.

Mortality statistics of Santos, State of São Paulo.

During the two weeks ended the 6th instant there were in Santos, in all, 74 deaths, of which number 15 were caused by variola, 1 by measles, 1 by whooping cough, 3 by grippe, 1 by malarial fevers, 10 by tuberculosis, 1 by syphilis, 1 by ankylostomiasis, 8 by diseases of the nervous system, 4 by diseases of the circulatory system, 7 by diseases of the respiratory system, 11 by diseases of the digestive system, 1 by disease of the urinary system, 1 by disease of the skin, 4 by congenital debility, 1 by senile debility, 1 by violence, and 3 from causes badly defined. The population of Santos is from 80,000 to 100,000.

Variola is also reported from the town of Santa Cruz da Conceicao, under date of November 7.

Sanitary reports from Bahia.

There has been no sanitary information received from Bahia since my last reports, except that on the 12th instant there was 1 new case of bubonic plague reported in that city.

Compulsory vaccination in the United States of Brazil.

The bill for compulsory vaccination passed both houses, and was signed by the President of the Republic on the 1st instant. Since that date there has been much agitation against the measure, and this culminated last Sunday in open revolt. Since that date the city has been virtually under military rule. Many persons have been killed, and many more more or less badly wounded. All business is at an absolute standstill, both on land and water, and much damage has been done to public property. So far private property, except in regard to electric cars, which have been burned and otherwise destroyed, has been to a great degree respected. It is believed that the ultimate